

In the United States Court of Federal Claims

OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

Filed: December 29, 2020

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| CHEYENNE PRESCOTT, | * | Unpublished |
| | * | |
| Petitioner, | * | No. 17-2055V |
| | * | |
| v. | * | Special Master Gowen |
| | * | |
| SECRETARY OF HEALTH | * | Dismissal; Insufficient Proof. |
| AND HUMAN SERVICES, | * | |
| | * | |
| Respondent. | * | |
| * * * * * | * | |

Mark T. Sadaka, Mark T. Sadaka, for petitioner.

Voris E. Johnson, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., for respondent.

DISMISSAL¹

On December 28, 2017, Cheyenne Prescott (“petitioner”), filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (“Vaccine Program or Program”).² Petitioner alleges that she suffered vaccine induced systemic inflammatory response to immunization, Guillain-Barre syndrome (“GBS”), neuropathy, Reynaud’s phenomenon, numbness and tingling in her arms and legs with generalized weakness, among other injuries as a result of receiving the Meningococcal vaccine on February 6, 2015. Petition at Preamble (ECF No. 1). The information in the record does not establish entitlement to compensation.

On December 7, 2020, petitioner filed a motion for a decision dismissing the petition. Petitioner’s Motion (“Pet. Mot.”) (ECF No. 38). Petitioner stated that she understands that a decision by the Special Master dismissing her petition will result in a judgment against her and

¹ Pursuant to the E-Government Act of 2002, *see* 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2012), because this opinion contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, I am required to post it on the website of the United States Court of Federal Claims. The court’s website is at <http://www.uscfc.uscourts.gov/aggregator/sources/7>. **This means the opinion will be available to anyone with access to the Internet.** Before the opinion is posted on the court’s website, each party has 14 days to file a motion requesting redaction “of any information furnished by that party: (1) that is a trade secret or commercial or financial in substance and is privileged or confidential; or (2) that includes medical files or similar files, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy.” Vaccine Rule 18(b). An objecting party must provide the court with a proposed redacted version of the opinion. *Id.* **If neither party files a motion for redaction within 14 days, the opinion will be posted on the court’s website without any changes.** *Id.*

² The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program is set forth in Part 2 of the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-660, 100 Stat. 3755, codified as amended, 42 U.S.C. §§ 300aa-1 to -34 (2012) (Vaccine Act or the Act). All citations in this decision to individual sections of the Vaccine Act are to 42 U.S.C.A. § 300aa.

she has been advised that such a judgement will end all of her rights, for the vaccine in question in this matter, in the Vaccine Program. Pet. Mot. at 1. Petitioner also understands that her attorney may apply for attorneys' fees and costs once her case is dismissed and judgment is entered against her. *Id.* Petitioner also understands that respondent reserves the right, pursuant to §300aa-15(e), to question the good faith and reasonable basis of their claim and to oppose, if appropriate, counsel's application for fees and costs. *Id.* Petitioner also stated that respondent did not oppose this motion.

To receive compensation in the Vaccine Program, petitioners have the burden of proving either: (1) that the vaccinee suffered a "Table Injury," i.e., an injury beginning within a specified period of time following receipt of a corresponding vaccine listed on the Vaccine Injury Table (a "Table injury") or (2) that the vaccinee suffered an injury that was caused-in-fact by a covered vaccine. §§ 13(a)(1)(A); 11(c)(1). In this case, petitioner was not alleging a Table Injury and therefore, must demonstrate the vaccine was the cause-in-fact of her alleged injuries. To satisfy her burden of proving causation in fact, petitioner must show by preponderant evidence: "(1)) a medical theory causally connecting the vaccination and the injury; (2) a logical sequence of cause and effect showing that the vaccination was the reason for the injury; and (3) a showing of a proximate temporal relationship between vaccination and injury." *Althen v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, 418 F.3d 1274, 1278 (Fed. Cir. 2005).

Moreover, under the Vaccine Act, the Vaccine Program may not award compensation based on the petitioner's claims alone. Rather, the petitioner must support the claim with either medical records or the opinion of a competent medical expert. § 13(a)(1). In this case, the medical records are insufficient to establish entitlement and petitioner's experts have not presented opinions that support a finding of vaccine causation under *Althen*.

Thus, petitioner's motion is GRANTED. This matter is DISMISSED for insufficient proof. The Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment accordingly.³

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Thomas L. Gowen
Thomas L. Gowen
Special Master

³ Entry of judgment is expedited by each party's filing notice renouncing the right to seek review. Vaccine Rule 11(a).